

CITY SANITORIUM
HAD 53 PATIENTS

Eight of This Number Dile and 26 are Benefited, According to First Annual Report.

MEALS SERVED TOTAL 21,407

Most of Vegetables Used are Raised on Grounds, Greatly Reducing Operating Expenses.

The first annual report of Rock Island's municipal tuberculosis sanatorium was issued today. The report is for the fiscal year ending Oct. 31. Fifty-three patients were treated at the institution during the year. Eight patients died and 26 of the patients showed some improvement after treatment. The work accomplished the first year is encouraging in every respect to the medical commission in charge. It is interesting to note that most of the vegetables used in feeding the patients and employees were raised on the sanatorium grounds. In addition to the gardens the sanatorium has a full grown fruit and grape orchard. In this way the operating expenses are greatly reduced.

It has been found, however, that the one-mill tax now being levied, is entirely inadequate, due to the advanced cost of all commodities and the increasing number of patients. The commission will place on the ballot at the next general election the proposition to levy a two-mill sanatorium tax. Under the two-mill tax the institution could be operated as it should be. A three-mill tax is permissible under the state law. It is hoped that the voters will support the measure. At the present time there is quite a large waiting list of patients. Another condition the authorities have to contend with, is the fact that most patients will not enter the hospital until their cases are too far advanced to effect a complete cure.

Appended is the first annual report of the sanatorium issued today by Dr. Joseph DeSilva of the medical commission:

Number of patients treated 53
Number of deaths 8
Cases where improvement was shown 26
Meals served to patients and employees 21,407
Number of employees 5

Many Supplies Needed.
Quantities of foodstuffs used: Potatoes, 120 bushels; canned apples, 350 quarts; canned cherries, 20 quarts; peas, 15 quarts; beans, 120 quarts; grape juice, 50 gallons; sauer kraut, 35 gallons; jelly, 500 glasses.
All vegetables such as radishes, lettuce, rutabagas, turnips, beets, onions and tomatoes, were raised at the grounds.

Physicians in attendance during the year were Drs. Joseph DeSilva, Louis Ostrom, B. J. Lachner, C. T. Foster, J. C. Souders, C. O. Bernhardt, H. A. Beam, D. B. Freeman, F. D. Paul, A. W. Stocker, J. P. Combs, H. W. Bennett, R. W. Oakley, Nellie Abel and A. H. Arp.

STATE SENATOR
JOINS U. S. FLIERS

Morris S. Halliday.

Law making has no appeal to Morris S. Halliday, New York state senator from Ithaca, when there is a war on. He has resigned from the senate and is in the aviation training camp at San Antonio, Tex.

Advertised Letters

United States Postoffice, Rock Island, Ill., Dec. 31, 1917.—Advertised list No. 53:

C. E. Abbott, Tiburcio, David Adams, Miss Thelma Burridge, Miss Agnes Battelle, Bert Blewett, B. Barth, Almon Barzee, Sergeant L. R. Brighton, N. Boyer, Francis Bloomberg, G. Burnes, Roy Bradley, Mrs. I. Cando, Frank Carroll, Arthur Collette, Jerry Condo, Leo Collier, John Conel, Miss Lillian C. Davis, Mrs. J. B. Daniels, Miss Susie Daily (2), Albert W. Dues, Walter Dahlem, Miss Cora Eldridge, Miss Firth (Fourth avenue), Miss Dessie Flannagan, E. J. Foster, Benjie Frank, Mrs. Maggie Griffe, C. Guerrero, Miss Pearl Hadden, Mrs. F. H. Hall, Mrs. C. W. Haffner, Miss Louise Halber, Mrs. Charles Hale, Miss Katherine Holling, Clifford Hall, C. M. Hutchins, Leo and Cleo Hullet, Henry Herman, Mrs. S. Joberg, J. L. Johnson (2), John L. Johnson, W. J. Johnson, Karl Jackson, Miss Kaiser, John Kruse, L. Kramer, Lendsberg, Mrs. Eddie Jones, Miss Mabel Lewis, Mrs. Lillie Lemart, Louis Loesch, A. Larson, Santo N. Oatino, Miss Anna Phillips, Oley Pennington, Charles Powell, Richard Burris Pennington, Ralph Peterson, Mrs. Clara Roberts, W. B. Hanford, Cecil R. Ransford, Fred J. Ruff, Ralph Richardson, J. Raynolds, Al Reed, Mrs. Jessie Schmoock, Mrs. R. G. Smith,

ICE CUTTERS ARE
AGAIN ON THE JOB

Large Force of Workers Starts This Morning To Remove Frozen Product From River.

IS TEN INCHES IN THICKNESS

Expect To Store 18,000 Tons—Previous Work Only Netted Three Thousand Tons.

Ice cutting on Rock river was resumed today.

The Union Ice and Coal company has gathered a large force of workers together and this morning bright and early found them busily at work cutting the cooling product that helps slay the thirsts of thousands in Rock Island during the summer months. Two of the local ice companies manufacture their ice and during the last few years have dropped out of the list of cutters.

Officials of the Union company state that if the weather allows 18,000 tons will be cut. The work was started two weeks ago. At that time there was a thickness of 13 inches and owing to the warm spell that came on harvesting was temporarily discontinued. The product now measures 10 inches and the company hopes to cut sufficient for the summer supply before a warm spell of weather hinders. It is the intention of the company to store 13,000 tons in Rock Island and 5,000 tons at Silvis. At the previous cutting only 3,000 tons were taken.

Mrs. Della D. Stuart, Miss Katherine Sanders, Mrs. V. H. Skinner, Maggie Smith, Patrick Scanton, W. L. Schilling, Jack Simmons, Joe Shilling, Mrs. Thomas W. Trimble, Mrs. Jennie Tracy, Mrs. H. C. Twomey, Mrs. Dorothy Woletts, Mrs. Otis Williams (2), Mrs. W. M. Wallace, Arthur Woods, Clyde Willford.

Foreign—Luis Lang, Pablo Macias, Sr. Monsieur Valentine Vandewelde. When calling for these letters, please mention advertised list No. 53. HARRY P. SIMPSON, Postmaster.

BRUCE EDWARDS HAS
ENLISTED AS SAILOR

Bruce Edwards, 807 Fifteenth street, has enlisted in the United States navy and will leave this evening for the Great Lakes Naval Training station. Mr. Edwards was formerly employed by both Rock Island newspapers and later as substitute clerk in the mailing division at the Rock Island post-office.

LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE.

Washington, Jan. 1.—Employees of the lighthouse service, who have been transferred from the department of commerce to the service of the war and navy departments are to be regarded as part of the country defense forces during the war and so are entitled to war risk insurance, according to a ruling today. More than eleven hundred men officers are affected.

BUREAU REPORT SHOWS WHAT HAS BEEN
BEEN DONE IN 10 YEARS UNDER DRUGS' ACT

Ten years of enforcement of the food and drugs act of June 30, 1906, are reviewed in the current annual report of the bureau of chemistry, United States department of agriculture, which says that the act's chief contributions to the safety of the people's health have been its corrective effect upon the drug and patent medicine industry, its control of trade in unclean milk, polluted, decomposed or filthy foods, and protection of foodstuffs from contamination with poisons likely to be met in manufacture.

The general effect of the food and drugs act may best be estimated, says the report, by considering its effect upon food and drug control by the states; upon development of the food and drug industries and by the principal abuses that have been corrected. But to illustrate the scope of the work through figures and facts the report points out that more than 6,000 prosecutions have terminated in the courts in the first decade of the act; that manufacturers have been cited at hearings more than 40,000 times, and many thousands of factory inspections have been made, and that more than 750,000 shipments of domestic or imported food and drugs have been examined.

Special attention has been given to shipments of polluted or spoiled food. Milk shipped in interstate commerce and imported from Canada has been improved in cleanliness, purity, and the condition of sanitation under which produced. The canning of decomposed navy beans has been largely suppressed. Interstate shipment ofysters from polluted waters has practically ceased. Because of cooperation with state and municipal officials in controlling the shipment of bad eggs, it is reported that the quality of the eggs reaching the large cities is much improved. Other products in whose handling and sale improvement has been noted include mineral water, tomato products, fruit, vinegar and gelatin.

One consequence of the enactment of the food and drugs act was to encourage similar legislation in many of the states the purpose of which is to control local traffic in food and drugs which, since no interstate commerce is involved, are not subject to the federal law. For example, in 1906, many states had no feeding stuffs laws. A state could not prosecute a manufacturer unless he were a citizen of that state. The federal law supplements the state law in this respect and now most of the states have similar laws.

In the beginning the confusion and apparent conflict between local and federal laws and administration of laws not only made it difficult for the two sets of officials to cooperate, but often it made necessary for manufacturers to make special preparations for shipment to certain states at extra cost, the extra cost being passed on to the ultimate consumer. This evil has been remedied to a considerable extent by the organization of two agencies which in a large measure have removed some of the difficulties arising from the conflict of federal and state jurisdiction. These agencies are (1) the joint committee on definitions and standards, and (2) the office of co-

operative state and federal food and drug control.

The food and drugs act was one of the first laws which today would be classed as laws for the prevention of unfair competition. The report says that the suppression of fraud upon the consumer and of unfair competition among business rivals are "but the two faces of the same coin." In consequence the food industries are sincerely and actively helping the bureau of chemistry to enforce the law.

Frequently, the report says, the bureau is appealed to by the industries to compel the cessation of unfair practices and to encourage the standardization of the products, when the industry is incapable by itself of bringing about these results. The act is described as one of the influences which have helped to draw competitors together into association like the guilds of the middle ages, although the modern associations lack the special privileges which the ancient guilds often enjoyed.

Some of the associations, understanding the value of constructive work, now devote considerable money to experimental research into technical problems. Thus is made available to the small manufacturer scientific assistance ordinarily beyond his reach. Since the bureau of chemistry always has regarded it as its duty not merely to report violations of the law, but also to prevent accidental violations, through constructive work in tending to improve methods of manufacture, it cooperates actively with such associations or manufacturers. Such cooperation by the various government agencies, says the report, is bound to exert the profoundest influence on the country's industrial and social development.

The best evidence, according to the report, that many of the abuses formerly occurring in the food industry have ceased is found in the fact that the violations of the food and drugs act observed today are hardly comparable, in degree, with those in the first few years following the enactment of the law.

Most of the staple food products now found in violation either are of a higher grade than formerly or are products of clever adulterators who have more or less anticipated detection so that the adulterations have been found only by the most painstaking chemical analyses and factory inspection.

Consequently, there has been a decided change in the direction of the work. In recent years it has developed quite noticeably in the direction of factory sanitation, of the study of spoilage and decomposition of foodstuffs and of improvement through laboratory research of methods of detecting the more refined types of adulteration.

INCREASES "L" FARES?

Chicago, Jan. 1.—The Chicago elevated roads will present a petition to the state utility board some time in January asking permission to increase fares and to carry package freight, President B. I. Budd announced today. Increased operating cost makes an increase in fares necessary, Mr. Budd said.

NEW YEAR MEANS
LITTLE TO NEGRO

Carter, Convicted Murderer, Has Darkest Outlook of Any Person As 1918 Arrives.

TO BUILD GALLOWES IF HE HANGS

Many Seek Job of Springing Trap—Execution to Be Decent Affair, Sheriff Says.

Undoubtedly no person in Rock Island county starts on the New Year with fate so certainly against him as does Will Carter, convicted Negro murderer of Peter Jelvek.

Carter, like some ninety other prisoners, started the new year of 1918 in the county jail, unlike the other inmates, his chances of seeing another New Year's day are slim. John A. Holmes is the other prisoner in the jail charged with taking a human life and his trial for the murder of Mrs. Emma Glys is to be held at the next session of the circuit court, which convenes Jan. 7. At the same session a hearing will be given Carter's motion for a new trial, it having been continued from the last term of court to Jan. 26.

It is said that should Carter be denied a new trial, when his motion is heard, that his case may be appealed to the supreme court, although there is considerable doubt of this. Should Carter be denied a new trial, and his case not be appealed, sentence would then be passed on his recent conviction by a jury, which means the death penalty.

As the death penalty in this state is hanging, a gallows would necessarily have to be erected here for the purpose. Shortly after the conviction of Carter, Sheriff George H. Richmond received a communication from Cook county offering the services of a gallows, which had been used to hang several persons there. However, the sheriff is not expected to accept the offer, but, instead, it is said, if there is to be a hanging, he intends to have a gallows erected here, if the date of execution is set far enough in advance to allow time for the building of it. As the law provides that a person can not be executed until 10 days after the supreme court sits Carter's execution could not possibly occur until after Feb. 15.

Plenty of Substitutes.

That there will be little trouble experienced in securing an executioner, should Carter finally be ordered put to death, seems evident. According to law, the sheriff is the official executioner, but he is permitted, where he so desires, to secure a substitute for the job. That is probably what will be done here, and Sheriff George H. Richmond believes he will have no difficulty in getting such a substitute. In fact, he says, they are too plentiful. The sheriff states that the next day after Carter was convicted six persons applied for the job of "springing the trap" and since then there have been in the neighborhood of half a hundred others who have offered their services.

Should it come to pass that Carter

must be put to death here Sheriff Richmond states that the affair will take place as decently and quietly as possible. He says that there will be an enclosure—possibly a stockade erected in the court house yard or the gallows placed in the jail—to shut out the morbid throng that is bound to gather for the event. It is the intention of the sheriff to admit only persons absolutely necessary to the hanging.

Contrary to the practice in some counties, there will be no deputization of persons for the purpose of satisfying their morbid curiosity, that having been done under the section of the law which provides that the sheriff may have as many deputies as an execution as he deems necessary. Some sheriffs have "deemed it necessary" to have a hundred or more deputies, but Sheriff Richmond announces that he will have only such deputies as are absolutely necessary in carrying out the hanging in a decent and lawful manner.

Wanted: Burial Place.

Continuing in the same supposition that the law finally rules that Carter shall be hanged, the county, it seems, will be more or less "up against it" to furnish a burial ground. In the past it has been the custom of the county to bury persons put to death in the Dickson cemetery, where it is said William Heilwagon was interred. Now that the Dickson cemetery has been turned over to the city, and the latter proposes to make a public park and will permit no more burials, it is a matter of curiosity as to where Carter will be buried.

A MISSOURI RULE OF CONDUCT.

So live that your former sweethearts will point you out to their husbands as the man they might have married.—Kansas City Star.



Modern Fireside Comfort!

Picture in your library this cheerful, comfortable, glowing Open Fire—always ready for the match—free from the trouble of carrying wood and ashes—free from smoke and sparks.

The Humphrey Radiantfire

has all the charm and fascination of the wood blaze—with the convenience of gas. It floods you with strong Radiant Heat and Firelight. It cooys, cheerful, satisfying and ornamental. It is inexpensive and economical.

Come and see it!

Peoples Power Co.

The JANUARY SALES of 1918

begin the new year with exceptional price advantages—the result of special plans and unusual purchases. The values offered powerfully emphasize our underselling supremacy.

COAT WEEK AT THE BIG STORE

A clearance of winter coats. Matrella cloth, wool velour imported plushes, full with plain and floral satin lining. Some fur collar Values up to \$45. Price at

and misses' new are pom-pom, bu-

22.50

Winter coats shown in wool velour, burella and kersey. Some are Kerami mole trimmed, others have large collars of cloth. Some belted, others in semi-belted styles. Values up to \$35. Priced at

\$17.50

Wait for Tri-Cities' Greatest Merchandising Event—"The Sale of Sales"

JANUARY CLEARANCE FOR OUR OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT

10 a. m. to 11 a. m.

Overalls and khaki pants, made of most durable materials. Complete run of sizes. Regular \$2.00 values. One hour \$1.19

Young & McCombs

L. P. BEST PRES. ROCK ISLAND, ILL.

2 p. m. to 3 p. m.

Men's blue chambray work shirts, reinforced gussets, plain or military collars. Regular 75c values. 55c One hour